

**The Weather.**  
Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:  
Kentucky—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; warmer Monday.  
Indiana—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; moderate south winds.  
Tennessee—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

**THE LATEST.**  
Repeated calls for ambulances on the upper East Side of New York brought to light the fact that typhoid fever is epidemic in that part of the city. One hundred and thirty-six cases are under treatment either in or under the supervision of the Presbyterian Hospital and the Flower Hospital, and Bellevue has been pressed into service to care for the overflow of patients. The cause of the epidemic has not yet been ascertained.

Secretary of War Dickinson stated last night that the papers in the cases of the cadets recently dismissed from the United States Military Academy for hazing, and who went to Nashville to make personal appeal to the Secretary for reinstatement, had been forwarded to the department at Washington. Judge Dickinson said he had carefully gone over the papers and given them serious consideration, but declined to say anything further on the subject.

President Taft's week in Beverly, Mass., will comprise many conferences with cabinet officers and others, the President expecting, now that the time for his extensive trip is drawing near, to dispatch not a little official business. For the first time during his vacation in the little Massachusetts town, he will take part in a public affair on Saturday, reviewing the parade of the Grand Army veterans residing in the county which includes Beverly.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, discoverer of the North Pole, spent a strenuous day yesterday in Copenhagen. He dined with King Frederick and his family at the summer palace, and sat at the right of the King, an unprecedented honor for a private person. He lunched at the American Legation and posed for his picture. Dr. Cook announced that he will lecture both in Brussels and Paris before he returns to America.

Jeff Cook, the old man who met death in the riot in Frankfort, in which Sergt. Ingram Tate was also killed, was slain by a bullet from a Springfield rifle. The three wounded men will recover. The county and military authorities are making an investigation of the riot. Funeral services for Sergt. Tate were held at Camp Bell and the body escorted to Somerset by troops. A detail of troops is guarding the jail.

The Japanese Commercial Commissioners, who will begin the tour of the United States to-day, slept on their special train last night. The train will be their home for more than two months, but in cities where they make a stay of more than twenty-four hours they will go to hotels.

Labor day in Western Pennsylvania will find about 30,000 persons idle as a result of strikes, lockouts and walkouts. "Panic wage rates," in spite of the fact that manufacturing concerns are running on full time, is the cause given by labor leaders for the numerous strikes.

Mrs. C. C. Bingham, wife of a physician, was killed in Georgetown county, S. C., by William Avant. It is declared the woman was mistaken for a burglar. Bingham was present at the shooting.

Labor day will be observed as a holiday in all the States and Territories with the exception of North Dakota. It will inaugurate a number of annual conventions in various parts of the country.

Charged with violation of the Missouri State banking laws, W. S. Morrow, of Golden City, Mo., was arrested at the home of his brother near Alexandria, La. He was taken back to Missouri.

One of the interesting trials of the week will take place in Chicago on Tuesday, when a police inspector will be arraigned on charges of accepting bribes for protecting illegal establishments.

The official statistics for the second quarter of 1909, at Berlin, show that 1,051 dogs have been slaughtered for food under Government inspection, and 8,785 horses.

Three persons were killed and another probably fatally injured when a train struck the automobile in which they were riding at Bay City, Mich.

More than forty thousand tons of high-grade pig iron for steel making were ordered in Germany last week for export to the United States.

The Crown Prince of Germany has sent a message to Orville Wright that he will be present at one of his aeroplane flights.

John S. Morton, of Columbus, O., partner of the late Mark Hanna, died yesterday in a Baltimore hospital.

Great Britain will send a powerful fleet to New York to participate in the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

The Atlantic armored cruiser squadron will greet President Taft at New Orleans October 20.

Aviator Paulhan took his wife on a flight at Toulon.

## DR. COOK DINES WITH ROYALTY

Noted Explorer Guest of King and Family.

Is Strenuous Day In Recital of Exploits.

Concises Other Arctic Experiments of Discovery.

Submits To Camera At Photographic Studio.

To Deliver Lectures In Brussels and Paris.

THEN SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

COOK DEPICTS FEARFUL SCENES AT NORTH POLE.

A dispatch from Copenhagen to a Paris newspaper gives Dr. Cook's version of further incidents of his expedition to the pole when there remained but two valiant and faithful Eskimos as an escort as he plunged over the vast extent of Polar seas. On approaching the pole he said the icy plain took on animated motion, as if rotating on an invisible pivot.

"A great fissure then opened up behind," he added, "and it seemed as if we were isolated from the world. My two Eskimos threw themselves at my feet, and, bursting into tears, refused to continue either one way or another, so paralyzed with fear were they. Nevertheless I calmed them and we resumed our journey.

"You ask my impression on reaching the pole. Let me confess I was disappointed. Man is a child dreaming of prodigies. I had reached the pole, and now, at a moment when I should have been thrilled with pride and joy, I was invaded with a sudden fear of the dangers and sufferings of the return."

Verdict In Cook's Favor.

The King invited Dr. Cook to meet him yesterday only after having the Government make the closest possible investigation into the merits of the story. All the Danish explorers were asked to give their opinions of Dr. Cook's claims before the audience was granted, and their verdict was unanimously in his favor.

Seat On King's Right.

The dinner to-night was entirely the result of the King's personal opinion regarding the explorer, who had the seat on the King's right, an honor which the Danes cannot remember having been accorded another private person, and members of the royal family listened to his every word as he recounted the dangers and privations of his polar journey.

Bombarded With Questions.

Dr. Cook was immensely pleased to-day by the receipt of a telegram from President Taft, in which the President of the United States extended his hearty congratulations on the announcement that Dr. Cook had reached the pole. He had to undergo a veritable ordeal again to-day, being bombarded on every side with questions intended to test the accuracy of his affirmations.

Another Busy Day.

Although it was after midnight when he reached his hotel at the end of the first day's trying experience, he sat up for two hours, engaged in correspondence and in conversation with Commander Howard and Prof. Cluison, secretary of the Geographical Society. The explorer was about again before 7 o'clock this morning, reading translations of the comments in the Danish newspapers. Later he received Commodore Sverdrup and Count Harald Moltke, a member of the Mylius Eriksen expedition, who probably will illustrate Dr. Cook's book.

Interview With Prof. Stromberg.

One of the most exacting periods of

the day was an interview with Prof. Stromberg, the leading Scandinavian astronomer, who says that when he is permitted to examine Dr. Cook's observations, he can decide within half a day whether he has been at the pole. Several other expert Arctic explorers were clustered to-day in a face-to-face conversation with Dr. Cook. When they came out they appeared thoroughly convinced of his absolute good faith.

Has Picture Taken.

A luncheon at the American legation afforded further opportunity for nonexpert persons to strengthen their already firm belief in the explorer's narrative. Then Dr. Cook disappeared from public view for an hour, during which time he submitted to the camera at a photographic studio.

Dinner At Royal Castle.

The dinner at the royal castle at Charlottenlund was the scene of the greatest enthusiasm. The King and every member of the royal family, even the smallest children, assembled. Dr. Maurice F. Egan, the American Minister; the Rev. Dr. Dase, of Chicago, and several other guests completed the party. The dinner passed off quietly, as is customary on Sunday in the royal household, but after the dinner there was a regular royal recital of his adventures, whose graphic depiction gained from the calmness and candor of the speaker.

Royal Family Interested.

One after another of the royal personages piled him with questions and marked their intelligent appreciation of the conditions in Arctic seas and then waited eagerly while the explorer answered, always without hesitation. The younger members of the family seemed literally to hang on his words. Prince Waldemar, brother of the King, who is a scientific sailor, was extremely interested in the currents about the pole.

(Concluded On 2d Page, 3d Column.)

## BALLINGER WILL ARRIVE TO-DAY

TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT OVER FORESTRY FEUD.

LAST WEEK WILL BE EXECUTIVE'S BUSIEST.

MRS. TAFT WILL REMAIN.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 5.—Beginning the last week of his stay in Beverly, President Taft to-morrow will spend the greater part of Labor day on the grounds of the Myopia Hunt Club, in the morning playing golf and in the afternoon attending the annual horse show, the fashionable event of the year.

Secretary Ballinger is expected in Beverly some time to-morrow and the President will take up with him the reports have been made respecting the course of certain of the Interior Department's land in administering the conservation laws.

Busiest Week.

The President's last week of vacation will be his busiest. Tuesday he will go to Brookline to be the guest of the Yale alumni of Boston all day. A luncheon, golf and baseball games are on the programme. The attendance at the various functions is to be limited strictly to Yale men and all will be informal. Wednesday the President will be visited by the director of the census, Mr. Durand, who will bring with him the commissions of the various census supervisors who are yet to be appointed.

Thursday Mr. Taft will entertain at luncheon on board the yacht Mayflower the German yacht and officials who participated in the Sonder Klasse regatta. Mr. Durand, who will bring the Taft cup to the winning crew.

Royal Visitors.

Friday Mr. Taft has an engagement to receive Prince Kintyoshi Kuni, grandson of the Emperor of Japan, who will be accompanied by the Princess and Col. Kurita, his military aide. Prince Kuni is to represent the Japanese Government at the Hudson-Fulton celebration later in the month at New York.

Saturday the President will review in Beverly a parade of all the Grand Army Posts in Essex county.

It is likely that during the week Mr. Taft will have a call from the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. MacVeagh, who probably will have the executive office approval of the membership of the new Tariff Commission, authorized by the Payne bill.

The President motored to church this morning in a flying downpour of rain. This afternoon he had a call from Gen. Clarence Edwards, chief of the Insular Bureau in the War Department, who has just returned from a trip abroad. Gen. Edwards is one of the President's warmest personal friends.

Mrs. Taft Will Remain.

No date has been set for Mrs. Taft's return to the White House. It is likely, however, that she will remain here until October 15 unless the weather should make an earlier departure desirable. The work of renovating the White House at Washington will not be concluded until some time in October, and while the executive office is occupying rooms in the basement of the White House proper.

## \$500,000 FIRE AT POPLAR BLUFF

HOTEL AND THIRTY STORES ARE BURNED IN CENTRAL PORTION OF THE TOWN.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Sept. 5.—Fire, which broke out here at 2:35 o'clock this morning in the Reynolds House, destroyed the hotel and thirty other business houses in the central part of the town. The total loss is estimated at \$500,000, with insurance two-thirds of that amount. A number of volunteer fire fighters were overcome by the heat.

## ARMY RIFLE KILLED J. COOK

Indications He Was Shot By Soldier.

Investigation of Frankfort Riot Begun.

Military Funeral For Sergeant Ingram Tate.

GOVERNOR WILLSON SPEAKS.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 5.—(Special.)—With charges of murder and accessory to murder against them, Joe Nickels and Joe Kinkadee, are in the Franklin county jail awaiting the completion of a formal investigation of the riot which broke out in the Second Kentucky Infantry and civilians, in the "Tenderloin" section of Frankfort, last night.

The body of Sergt. Ingram Tate, who was killed, was sent home after a military funeral, and the body of Jeff Cook, who also was slain, is in the morgue. The wounded, William Nichols, shot in left side; Alex McNally, shot in left arm, and Ed Miller, colored, shot in hand, are doing well.

Cook Killed By Springfield Rifle.

The autopsy showed that Cook was killed by a bullet from a Springfield rifle such as is carried only by men of the militia and the regular army. The bullet tore a ghastly wound in the man's body and almost severed his left arm. Only a high-power bullet from a rifle could have made the wound, experts say.

Inquest Tuesday.

No inquest has been held on the bodies of the dead men. The Governor, Lyman B. Graham, says he may not be able to hold an inquest until Tuesday, as he cannot get hold of the facts concerning the shooting until after the excitement has died down. Col. Allen has appointed Lieut. Arthur VanWinkle, of his staff, to aid the County Attorney, Frank Dailley, in making the investigation. The coroner is in the camp. The investigation at the camp was begun this afternoon at 1 o'clock, and all the soldiers who know anything about the affair were examined by Mr. Dailley and Lieut. VanWinkle.

No additional facts were brought to light, except the testimony of Private Smith, of Somerset, who was with Tate at the time of the shooting. Smith says he and Nickels were engaged in a controversy over the rifle. Tate, who was not armed. The evidence was that Tate did not fire a shot.

Tate Shot Through Stomach.

An autopsy was held on the body of the dead man and it was found that Tate was shot through the stomach, the heart sack and the intestines and his left rib was broken. The bullet was from a .45 caliber revolver. From the range the bullet took it is believed Tate was in a stooping position when the bullet struck him. It had great power behind it. The bullet taken from McNally was similar in every respect to the bullet taken from Tate's body.

Warrants Sworn Out.

The warrants against Joe Nickels, charging him with the murder of Tate, and against Kinkadee, charging him with being accessory to the murder, were sworn out by the soldiers.

Military Funeral.

Impressive funeral services were held at Camp Bell this afternoon over the body of Sergt. Tate. The green hills of the background were the scene of a decked ship furnished a stage setting that could not have been improved upon. The regiment was in battalion formation on three sides of a square, the fourth side being filled with citizens from Frankfort, a large number of them women. In the center of the square was the bier, draped with the American flag. The body, in a plain lead casket, was placed on the bier. The hearse, with the regimental band in front, playing a funeral march, entered the camp ground, about 4 o'clock with Company G, of Somerset, the dead soldier's company, as a guard of honor. An escort of sixteen from the Somerset company followed. The casket had been placed on the bier the day before. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. Dr. C. R. Hudson, of the Christian church, conducted the funeral services, the soldiers standing rigid, with their hats on their left breasts. An improvised choir, composed of officers of the regiment, sang and the band played hymns.

Governor and Gov. Johnston Present.

The services were delayed for a few minutes to await the arrival of Gov. Willson, Mrs. Willson and Adj. Gen. P. P. Johnston. They arrived in a car and were seated in position in front of the casket. In his sermon Dr. Hudson deplored the death of the young man, cut off in the prime of manhood, and also deplored the conditions in Frankfort which had produced a riot of this kind. He urged that the people should be wiser and that the State should be wiser. He urged that the people should be wiser and that the State should be wiser.

Injured By Auto.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 5.—Mrs. J. C. Boyd, of Columbus, O., and her brother, Elmer E. Boyd, president of the Indiana Travelers' Protective Association, were struck and injured by an automobile owned by S. M. Benham, of West Florence, O., here to-night. Mrs. Boyd is in a serious condition.

J. H. March Much Improved.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 5.—(Special.)—James H. March, who was yesterday struck with paralysis and was feared the stroke would prove fatal, was so much improved this morning that his physicians now believe he will recover.

honor and the honor of the State Gov. Willson closed.

Escorted by Company G, the body of Tate was sent to Lexington on the O. & C. train. From Lexington the body was taken to Somerset to-night. With the body went a special detail of eight men, under command of Lieut. Mat Barnett, of Company G.

Cleaning Up of "The Crow."

As a result of the riot of last night it is probable that there will be a general cleaning up of the district known as "The Crow." Mayor E. E. Hume went to see to it that the district this morning and said he would act as soon as he could get the facts.

Other Houses Riddled.

That no more persons were killed in the riot of last night is considered a miracle, for a Morris to-day found army rifle bullets in several houses near Howard's saloon, and nearly every house for two blocks was perforated several times. The course of one bullet was traced through both walls of Howard's house, through the wall of a house on the opposite side of the street, through a cake of soap on the washstand, through a wardrobe and the chimney. Many shots were fired with the rifles, which have an accurate range of over a mile.

Guard At Jail.

A detachment of twelve men from the Cincinnati company are on guard (Concluded on 2d Page, 8th Column.)

## WOMAN SLAIN IN HUSBAND'S SIGHT

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY ON A CAROLINA PLANTATION.

DECLARED SHE WAS MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

THE WIFE OF A PHYSICIAN.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 5.—Mrs. C. C. Bigham, wife of a physician of Harpers, Georgetown county, met death last night in a most mysterious manner at the home of William Avant, a prominent planter, where she had accompanied her husband on a professional visit. It is declared that the woman was mistaken for a burglar and shot down by Avant in her husband's presence, but the unusual circumstances surrounding the killing have yet to be cleared up.

Corner Back of Georgetown, is investigating the affair. According to the story as related to the Coroner by Avant, the Bighams were returning on the front porch of the Avant home when they saw in the darkness a figure pass the house and go in the direction of a nearby creek. Recalling no response when they halted the disappearing figure, they secured a shotgun and followed. They saw the figure crouching near the bank of the creek. Avant says they again demanded to know who the person was, but the figure did not respond. They saw the figure and the latter fired both shots at the Bighams. After securing a light at the house Avant and the doctor returned to the front porch to find the body of Mrs. Bigham stretched on the bank of the little creek. The contents of both barrels had been taken out of her body, even the gun was penetrating her flesh.

Avant carried the news to Georgetown, where he telephoned to the Coroner and a Deputy Sheriff to his home. No reason is known for the alleged strange action of Mrs. Bigham.

## DOCTOR KILLS FORMER CONVICT

KENTUCKY NEGRO WAS FLEEING FROM CINCINNATI RESIDENCE WHEN SHOT.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 5.—Responding to a call for aid at the home of a neighbor, where a negro burglar had forced an entrance to his place, Dr. Robert D. Maddox, a prominent physician, shot and instantly killed the negro early to-day.

The burglar, who was later identified as John Scott, a former convict, who served three years in the Frankfort, Ky., penitentiary, broke into the residence of Mrs. Florence G. Barnes, of Yale avenue, Walnut Hills.

Mrs. Willie Woodard, Syracuse, N. Y., a visitor at the Barnes home, awoke and discovered the presence of the intruder in her room. When he moved to another room she immediately turned in a call for the police and also managed to notify Dr. Maddox, who lived in adjoining house. The latter, half clad, appeared on the scene as the burglar attempted to escape. Dr. Maddox fired three bullets into the burglar's body, killing him instantly. An open knife was found clutched in the fingers of the dead man.

Dr. Maddox was not arrested.

## THREE KILLED IN AUTOMOBILE

THE CAR IS RUN DOWN BY A FAST-GOING TRAIN IN MICHIGAN TOWN.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 5.—A. A. Robinson, owner of the Commercial and Mercantile bank, and his wife, Mrs. H. E. Tremain, of Bay City, were instantly killed in Bay City this afternoon when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a fast Michigan Central train. A daughter of Mrs. Tremain is thought to be fatally injured.

Injured By Auto.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 5.—Mrs. J. C. Boyd, of Columbus, O., and her brother, Elmer E. Boyd, president of the Indiana Travelers' Protective Association, were struck and injured by an automobile owned by S. M. Benham, of West Florence, O., here to-night. Mrs. Boyd is in a serious condition.

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## LABOR DAY WITH THOUSANDS IDLE

Western Pennsylvania Has 30,000 Strikers.

Alleged "Panic-Wage Rates" Given As Cause.

Unique Official Act of Keystone Burgess.

CONDITION AT SCHENVILLE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 5.—Labor day in Western Pennsylvania presents a unique and grim anomaly. Nearly 20,000 men are idle as a result of strikes, lockouts and walkouts. The 5,000 glass workers of the American Glass Company, who paralyze the glass industry throughout the country; the 3,500 unskilled and nonunion strikers of the Pressed Steel Car Company, at Schenerville; the 18,000 organized, but dissatisfied coal miners in this vicinity, and the 5,000 union tinplate workers; all these and more will be in making the day set apart for the workman one to be remembered in labor circles for years to come.

Day of Pleasure Seeking.

Families of the unemployed men, who have been subsisting for months on public funds, will to-morrow find the means to spend the day in pleasure-seeking. All amusement parks and excursion parties are making preparations to handle enormous crowds. The striking workmen of the various plants and mills declare that in spite of the fact that the manufacturing concerns are running full time, and are crowded with orders, the old "panic wage rates," in effect since 1907, apply in practically every operating plant, and that no promise of a return to "prosperity rates" is held out.

Unique Official Act.

Upon this question in nearly every instance, the action of large and small strikes in this district have been called. Unique in Pennsylvania's many queer legal proceedings is the official act of Burgess James H. Chambers, of Vandergrift, a small town near here, who has issued a proclamation to the effect that Labor day is a public holiday in his domain to-morrow. His statement is in direct defiance to the State's decree, which sets aside the first Monday in September as the workman's day. Residents of Vandergrift are treating the matter as a joke. The United States Steel Corporation has no objection to the holiday, but the workers in the past have always repaired to a camp several miles outside town, where they have celebrated the day. They have arranged to follow the same procedure this year.

QUARREL AMONG THEMSELVES.

Strikers At Schenerville Almost Abandon Hope.

Pittsburg, Sept. 5.—All but abandoning hope that they will be reinstated in their jobs at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company, the 3,500 striking employees of the concern in Schenerville to-day ended a gigantic mass meeting by voting to abandon themselves. The result is that to-night two distinct factions among the strikers have developed. One, the "abandoners," are the "abandoners," and the other by fiery unattached orators, who gained their following to-day by heaping abuse and invective upon the car plant officials, thus arousing the same spirit of mob rule in the town, which has been the cause of the bloody riots of two weeks ago to-night.

To-day's mass meeting was called originally to discuss the advisability of the strikers returning to work in a body to-morrow. The strikers' executive committee, however, advised them that they were powerless to hold out against the car company longer, as strike funds were low and sympathy for the strikers on the job tide, who are, heated in the denunciation of the car company, its treatment of the strikers would be lost. The tide turned the tide in favor of a continuation of the now eight-weeks-old labor dispute.

Another meeting of the strikers will be held to-morrow, at which time the executive committee hopes to have the men reach an agreement on the question of returning to work.

CHANGE FOR BETTER.

John Mitchell Notes Big Decrease In Number of Unemployed.

New York, Sept. 5.—With no strike of consequence except that of the haters in progress in Greater New York, the Labor day parade in New York City will find more marchers in line and more of them with jobs than last year. Approximately 45,000 workers, with forty bands, representing fifty unions of the Central Federated Union, will parade from Central Park down Fifth avenue to Washington Square to-day.

In the afternoon there will be games, athletic events and speeches all over the city. John Mitchell, second vice president of the American Federation of Labor, to-day contrasted present conditions with those of a year ago. He said:

"From personal observation and general information, it is evident to me that more men are employed to-day and that more day pursues the workman at any time during the last twenty-two months.

"Last December the estimate made by the American Federation of Labor of the number of organized workmen of the United States at that time unemployed was 1,000,000, or about 32 per cent. of the whole.

"The latest figures available for the State of New York indicate that the unemployed have been reduced to nearly one-half in this State, and I think that from previous experience the condition in the State of New York can be taken as a fair indication of the condition throughout the country.

"The attitude which both employers and workmen are taking toward each other is becoming more reasonable, lockouts do not pay. It is much better for both to go on with the work while they have learned that strikes and the point in dispute is being settled

by conference. At the present moment there are very few disputes pending, and the industrial horizon is clear."

Address To Workmen.

James Duncan, first vice president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following Labor day appeal here to-day to the workmen of the entire country.

"Where parades are in evidence march with heads erect, proud of your calling and your cause, and bear yourself throughout with the noble dignity becoming a union freeman.

"Let your addresses in the halls and hustings be a record of the noble institutions of our country, for by so doing you will symbolize the true union man who, while he may desire changes of acts which he believes are oppressive, knows he is a citizen of a republic and will go about the necessary change in a deliberate manner becoming to true citizenship.

"Use no apologetic tone, for you are right in your purpose, and you are out of order except for wrong doing. Add cheerfulness to the sentences composing the Labor day address; it is not a funeral procession that is being addressed. Be hopeful in the general tone of your remarks, which will best befit the occasion, for we have enough of the sorrowful to content with during the other 364 days of the year."

Glass Blowers' Strike.

Pittsburg, Sept. 5.—Reports received to-day from towns in the Pittsburg district were to the effect that 5,000 employees of the American Window Glass Company are on strike. The strike was inaugurated Saturday to obtain an increase in wages. Notices were posted in six machine-blower factories of the glass company that the plants would be closed forthwith. These notices constituted a retrograde action of officials have to say in regard to the trouble.

The men have asked for an advance approximately 20 per cent., this being refused by the company.

The Situation In Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Labor day in Chicago brings one unsettled strike in the building industry, uncertainty in the street-car strike situation and a strike on the part of the vaudeville actors employed in the 5 and 10-cent theaters.

Twenty-eight houses which have been refused to increase wages to 25 per cent. scheduled for to-morrow will be as large as those held in previous years, but it is expected that about 20,000 union men will march.











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LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Louisville, Ky., 1943.

MORNING COURIER.

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If writers who submit MSS. for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they should enclose a return stamp.

The editors are glad to examine MSS., but return postage must be included.

MONDAY... SEPTEMBER 6, 1939

"Business."

Saturday Evening, Sept. 4.—The New York Stock Exchange was closed today and will remain closed until Tuesday morning.

During the five days of trading ended yesterday the market was dull but strong and scored material net gains.

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cient operation and extension of the rural free delivery system. Rural mail carriers earn all they get from the Government. It is to be hoped no contract system is contemplated, such as existed in the old days of star routes. That system served no purpose other than to make contractors rich and to detract from the efficiency of the service. The contractors made all the money. The sub-contractors eked out a bare living by the most strenuous of efforts. The reoperation of such a plan would be a serious mistake, and would do incalculable harm to a service which under present conditions is fairly efficient. Rural delivery, it is true, is costly, but it is the one new departure in department methods that has proved most beneficial and most satisfactory to the masses of the people. There should be no "reform" in this branch of the service that does not improve its substantial betterment and extension.

Mr. Hitchcock can find many leaks if he looks for them. He can find many opportunities for retrenchment. One of the chief complaints against the Post-office Department is its lack of progressiveness and its antiquated business methods. The Postmaster General is a wide-awake man. As a politician he has shown himself to be well-nigh incomparable in manipulating the "steam roller." He is young and able and energetic, and may accomplish a good deal if he will go at it with vigor and discretion. It should be possible to cut down very materially a deficit which has grown to the proportions of twenty millions.

Unnecessary Excitement. Hobgoblins are customarily seen by the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast when they look toward the setting sun, and extend their mental vision beyond the brine to the land of the Rising Sun. The latest bulletin from the zone of continuous false alarm is that Japan is to increase her navy by adding fifteen Dreadnaughts at once. The report comes by word-of-mouth upon a steamer from Yokohama.

It does not seem probable that there will be any great outlay for increased naval strength just at this time. Japan is at present under a burden of debt that would grow to such proportions as to bring about bankruptcy if she should inaugurate a recklessly aggressive army and navy policy. There are about 50,000,000 Japanese now existing in an empire containing about as much arable land as the area of California. The country is so over-populated that the average farm is less than two acres. The need of new territory was expressed recently in an article for an American magazine by a Japanese editor. He said that Japan's many children must have a yard in which to play. It must be a yard belonging to someone else, for the sufficient reason that Japan lacks it. He quite frankly referred to Korea, which is substantially annexed, and to Manchuria, which is in process of being absorbed, as that yard. Japan could doubtless use a good deal of territory if she could conquer it, and would like to have it. There was a case of a Japanese child who was adopted by a family in New York. The child was a little girl, and was named "Japan." The family was a Japanese family, and the child was a Japanese child.

Taxes in Japan are more numerous than mosquitoes in New Jersey. The income tax alone takes from the poor man about a third of his income and from the man whose income is \$50,000 a year a little more than two-thirds. A country so taxed is hardly in a position to expand its navy by the immediate purchase of fifteen Dreadnaughts. A writer for one of the mid-summer magazines outlines the country's naval programme as follows:

Between 1938 and 1944 the Government had planned to expend \$22,500,000 in Dreadnaughts and other tremendous pieces of war. This has been cut to \$22,500,000, and the maintenance appropriation has been cut by \$1,000,000 a year. Until 1944 Japan must economize at every point to reduce her debt and rehabilitate her finances. If her plans succeed then look out for her naval programme for 1945 and 1946 carries a promise of \$25,000,000 if she has it. But now, instead of feverishly preparing for war, she is praying for peace.

The statements made for publication by distinguished Japanese as to the sentimental reasons that would deter Japan from war against America, her benefactor in a number of ways, are not worthy of as much attention as the cold figures in the Government reports showing the fiscal condition of the Japanese empire.

Excitement at Vancouver, and upon the Pacific coast south of the Canada line, is stirred up easily by reports of what Japan is about to do. In Honolulu and the Philippines it is even easier to create excitement. But trouble in the treasury seems likely to keep Japan too much occupied for some years to admit of the adoption of an alarming naval programme.

Setting a Good Example. Gov. Joseph M. Brown, of Georgia, went into office after a political fight of exceeding bitterness. Some eccentrics attendant upon his occupancy of the gubernatorial chair brought forth unfavorable comment from a number of Southern newspapers. Subsequent events, however, have gone far to demonstrate that Gov. Brown knows what he is there for and that a few harmless vagaries are not altogether incompatible with an exalted sense of justice and right.

In refusing, a few days ago, to mitigate the sentence of a wealthy and prominent man convicted of a criminal offense, Gov. Brown wrote:

"Should the clemency asked for in the

present case be extended, there is grave danger that it would bear fruits of sorrow in every section of the State. It would set an example pernicious beyond compare, an example embodying a daily menace to Georgia's womanhood. It would say that we have one law for the rich, another for the poor; one law for the highly educated, another for the poor to enjoy the privileges and immunities consequent upon education; one law for the classes, another for the masses."

Everyone familiar with court proceedings knows how difficult it is to convict a man of wealth and influence on any charge. That the defendant in this instance was convicted in the courts of the State of Georgia was a great triumph for justice. That Gov. Brown has resisted all the strong influences and persuasive arguments brought to bear to secure a pardon is a cheering indication that he proposes to stand for law, for order, and for even-handed justice. To a man who is in politics it is not an easy matter to ignore appeals coming, as they did in the Georgia case, from persons of known political power. It is a simple proceeding for a Governor to sign his name to a pardon, a quick remedy for annoyance. The masses of the people who favor law enforcement are more likely to forget about a gubernatorial pardon than the active and influential politician is to forget the lack of one where it is of intimate concern to a wealthy friend.

Most Governors are too lenient with the pardoning power and some of them are too ready to oblige their political henchmen. There is a tendency in general to echo the query of the Tammian Congressman, "What is the Constitution among friends?" Gov. Brown in refusing clemency to a prominent malefactor has done a good service for his State and has set a good example for some of his fellow executives.

Clyde Fitch.

The untimely death of Clyde Fitch will cause sincere regret to Americans who take an interest in plays, plays and playwrights. While critics may differ as to the exact value of Mr. Fitch's contributions to contemporary drama, none can deny that his work contributed greatly to the entertainment of theater-goers. He provided so excellent an actor as Richard Mansfield with one of the best "vehicles" he found in his restless career, and who sought as widely for new roles as Mansfield? He wrote a number of satirical comedies which had in them more or less material for reflection as well as provocation for mirth. He could write good melodrama, and his dramatization of Daudet's "Sapho" showed that he had a good faculty for handling the "problem" play. If his work was more popular than it will prove permanent he was at least a prodigious worker and a constant producer of results.

It was in 1890 that Mansfield produced "Beau Brummel" at the Madison Square Theater in New York. Fitch was then 25 years old. He dies at the age of 44 the author of a number of the most successful plays produced upon the American stage during his lifetime. "Nathan Hale," in which Nat C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott were successful, was one of his best. "The Cowboy and the Lady," which gave Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott another good vehicle for the display of their talents; "Capt. Jinks of the Horse Marines," which Ethel Barrymore found much to her liking, and in which the public found Miss Barrymore much to its liking; "Sapho," which made Olga Nethersole famous when an attempt to suppress it was made; "Barbara Frietchie," "The Climbers," "The Way of the World," "Lovers' Lane," "The Last of the Dandies," "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," "The Girl With the Green Eyes," "The Woman in the Case," "Frederic La Maitre," "His Grace de Grammont," "Major Andre," "Betty's Finish," "Pamela's Prodigy," "The Moth and the Flame," "April Weather," "Miss Betty" and others, made up the list of the plays he wrote within twenty years.

Because he wielded a prolific pen and because beginning the season in a Fitch play meant almost the certainty of good box office returns to any fairly capable cast, Mr. Fitch will be missed by the players themselves as well as by those who are their patrons. The scope of the playwright's talents was wide when we reflect that he not only gave Mansfield a role in which he won his greatest popular and artistic triumphs, and provided Amelia Bingham with a play in which she pleased the public, but also gave to many actors and actresses of a lesser breed than Mansfield and of a greater degree of talent than Miss Bingham a great deal for which to be thankful.

It was contended by many of his critics that Mr. Fitch was "written out." The assertion was hardly susceptible of proof. Despite the great number of the Fitch plays the recent ones contained very much the same qualities that distinguished his earlier efforts. Had he lived twenty or thirty years longer he might never have become a great dramatist, but he would have written a great many popular plays and would have continued to provide the actor and actress with the ever-needed "vehicle" and the public with the ever-desirable something new. Dying at the age of 44 Clyde Fitch leaves undone much that he might have done, but leaves completed more useful work than is usually accomplished by a busy man of letters who lives to be three-score and ten.

Selecting Normal School Sites. Tennessee is to establish three normal schools and the State Board of Education is about to begin a tour to select the locations. Twenty towns are bidding, four in the eastern, seven in the western and nine in the central portion of the State. All the towns are offering inducements for the establishment of the schools and sever-

al of them have available buildings that will be tendered.

East Tennessee towns which consider themselves eligible locations are Cleveland, Sweetwater, Johnson City and Dayton. In the middle part of the State the candidates are Winchester, Shelbyville, Fayetteville, Columbia, Clarksville, Monterey, Tullahoma, Murfreesboro and Cookeville. Those in West Tennessee are Memphis, Jackson, McKenzie, Humboldt, Milan, Covington and Huntingdon. One of the unique features of the contest is that some of the cities are going in strongly for publicity. Cleveland is heralding its advantages by means of illustrated articles in the Nashville papers. It is offering "two splendid public school buildings and the famous Centenary College," along with \$150,000 in cash for the East Tennessee Normal. Cleveland is studying to please, and if the State board does not like any of the sites offered "it may select any site in Bradley county and the citizens will purchase that site." The city is described as incomparable in health conditions. "Epidemics are unknown," says the press agent, "fevers are rare and the mortality rate is always at a minimum." Again he declares that "as a summer resort Cleveland is unsurpassed." Cleveland evidently is a sort of Paradise on earth. More than that, it is a live town. Such enterprise deserves a normal school, but if Cleveland doesn't get it she is certain to get something just as good.

The competition is lively and the State Board of Education has before it an unenviable task. Its decision will bring rejoicing to the citizens of three towns and corresponding disappointment to the denizens of the seventeen places which necessarily must fall of election. Its position is like that of a Congressman in selecting postmasters, in which interesting display of statesmanship he makes enemies at about the ratio of six to one. As their can be but one postmaster at each post-office he clinches the friendship of the appointee at the expense of the political enemy of all other applicants.

The Board of Education will need to put on its most engaging smile and to panoply itself with all the arts of diplomacy when it enters upon its delicate work. After it has made its selections it will do a wise thing to take an extended vacation—the more extended and the farther away from Tennessee the better.

Capt. Morris' Experience.

Just to show what a source of danger the campfire is, and how simple and easy it would be for the enemy to kill the men sitting about the campfire, Capt. Morris, assistant to the chief of the Capitol Commission to influence them in favor of Judge Sneed, is backing his seat with a rifle. The members of the Capitol Commission do not want to pay two men salaries for doing work that can be done by one man, and yet, if they elect a superintendent of the new Capitol there will be no way to avoid paying two salaries and having two men holding positions that could be filled by one.

Frankfort Backing Judge Sneed.

Frankfort has rallied strongly to the support of Judge W. H. Sneed, the only Frankfort man who is a candidate for the place, and strong pressure has been brought to bear on the members of the Capitol Commission to influence them in favor of Judge Sneed. The backing has been a splendid one, and the members of the Capitol Commission are pledged to W. E. Bidwell, and Dr. Ben L. Bruner is said to be for Judge Sneed. The backing seems to be a prospect for a lively contest.

The Road Hog.

The death of Jack Southwell Russell, Lord de Clifford, under an overturned automobile near Brighton, occurred under peculiarly pathetic circumstances. The accident was due to a heavy fog. The young nobleman was driving his car at reduced speed, when his lights burning, and constantly sounding his siren. Out of a fog bank came a car going at a high rate of speed, without lights and without warning. The fast moving car was upon the wrong side of the road, and did not slow down.

A London dispatch gives this account of the collision:

"Lord de Clifford expected the approaching car would swerve to the other side of the road and give him the right of way, but instead it came at him without reducing speed. Lord de Clifford swung his car to the right and attempted to ditch. The next minute he was struck. At the time Lord de Clifford's car was partly in the ditch, and the impact turned it over. Lord de Clifford was killed, and his car was crushed to death."

Unfortunately, the reckless driver is not always the sufferer for his sins. It very frequently happens that the offending person who is trying to get out of the way is the victim, just as the "innocent bystander" is often the victim of a brawl between "bad men." The road hog, like the end-street hog, and other varieties, is an insufferable nuisance. Unlike other varieties, he is a menace to the lives and limbs and property of persons who are willing to share the highway with others, and who seek to avoid causing catastrophe. There is very little danger in an automobile. There is a good deal of danger upon the road when the road hog is abroad.

A magazine writer calls upon women to stop wearing plumes and feathers in their hats because the destruction of birds entails a loss of \$1,000,000 a year to American crops. What it costs will never seriously interest the American woman. The question is how it looks.

"It costs more for two to keep houses than to board," avers a student of the domestic problem. And then two, unprotected, dare not take it out of the cook as they do out of the boarding-house keeper if the hash is watery or the chop a cinder.

Al G. Fields says the stage will never become wholly rotten while the American press remains a power in the land. From which it may be inferred that Mr. Fields has a genuine love of the press or a corking press agent.

"Burglars find department clerks easy," says a headline in a Washington newspaper. Bill collectors will congratulate burglars and cheerfully admit their superior sagacity, for they have found them difficult.

The proverb "real friendship has nothing to conceal" is construed in Alabama to mean that the fellow who keeps his pocket flask is as false as the Fuller-licker bill is infamous.

Somebody is asserting that Wisconsin is the oldest State because a Frenchman settled there 275 years ago. However, it is not her age, but her agitator, that keeps Wisconsin in the public eye.

NO CHANCE NOW

Applicants For Capitol Superintendent Must Wait.

COMMISSION BALKS ON PAYING TWO SALARIES.

CAPT. MORRIS PLANS SOME NOVEL SHOOTING.

BULLSEYE IN CANDLE LIGHT.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 5.—(Special).—Just as the various candidates for the position of superintendent of the new Capitol were congratulating themselves that the election of a superintendent was to take place at once, each man, of course, thinking that he would win, the Capitol Commission has decided to elect anybody until after the expiration of the term of office of the present superintendent, Mr. Lewis.

The State is now paying George A. Lewis a salary as custodian of buildings, and Mr. Lewis is serving the unexpected duty of Mr. M. Lytle, who recently died. The term expires on June 1, next year. The law provides that there shall be a custodian of buildings, and that the salary shall be there is no way to get rid of the office except by act of the Legislature, and that act cannot be passed until after the expiration of the Lewis' term.

The members of the Capitol Commission do not want to pay two men salaries for doing work that can be done by one man, and yet, if they elect a superintendent of the new Capitol there will be no way to avoid paying two salaries and having two men holding positions that could be filled by one.

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and Nashville has maintained throughout this calendar year.

	Net, 1909	Net, 1908
July	\$185,000	\$170,000
August	185,000	170,000
September	185,000	170,000
October	185,000	170,000
November	185,000	170,000
December	185,000	170,000
January	185,000	170,000
February	185,000	170,000
March	185,000	170,000
April	185,000	170,000
May	185,000	170,000
June	185,000	170,000

In the first seven months of this calendar year the company has done a gross business of \$1,028,888, larger than in any other year in its history. The increase in business has been due to the fact that the company has been able to sell its products at a higher price than in previous years. The demand for its products has been increasing steadily, and the company has been able to meet this demand by increasing its production.

The tendency of steel prices continues upward and several of the independent companies have advanced the price of steel. The price of steel has been increasing steadily since the beginning of the year. The demand for steel has been increasing, and the companies have been able to meet this demand by increasing their production. The price of steel has been increasing steadily, and the companies have been able to meet this demand by increasing their production.

Detroit United Railway gross earnings for the third week of August were \$10,017, an increase of \$2,813, and from January 1 to date \$4,922,588, an increase of \$1,618,940.

According to Philadelphia advice there were 24,000 idle cars on the Pennsylvania system on September 1, and the tendency is to a further increase of cars in service. When the distribution was at its height there were 90,000 cars idle on the system.

Bank clearings for August continue the remarkable expansion begun several months ago, and present very satisfactory evidence that business was maintained in very large volume during the month. In fact, clearings for the month were \$1,028,888, an increase of \$1,028,888 over the corresponding month last year and of 21 per cent. compared with 1908. Practically every city contributed to the increase over last year and where there was a loss it was insignificant, but in the comparison with 1908 the gain in the total was due to the larger returns from cities outside New York, for, although clearings at that center this year are very large, the phenomenal large stock exchange gains in August, 1908, created such a heavy total that there is a small loss. In New England nearly all cities report gains over last year and most cities report gains over previous years.

**New York Money Market.**

New York, Sept. 4.—Money on call nominal; time loans nominal; 60 days 2 1/2 per cent; 90 days 3 1/2 per cent; 6 months 4 1/2 per cent; 1 year 5 1/2 per cent. Prime commercial paper 4 1/2 per cent. Actual business in bank bills at \$4.80 to \$4.85 for 60-day bills and at \$4.80 for 90-day bills. Commercial bills at \$4.80 to \$4.85 for 60-day bills and at \$4.80 for 90-day bills. Bar silver 50 1/2. Mexican dollars 4 1/2.

**Bank Clearings.**

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Clearings \$40,340,101; balance \$3,945,272. New York exchange \$5 discount; 60-day bills \$4.80; 90-day bills \$4.80; 6-month bills \$4.80; 1-year bills \$4.80. Clearings \$40,340,101; balance \$3,945,272.

**St. Louis, Sept. 4.—(Special).—**Clearings \$1,028,888; balance \$1,028,888. New York exchange \$5 discount; 60-day bills \$4.80; 90-day bills \$4.80; 6-month bills \$4.80; 1-year bills \$4.80. Clearings \$1,028,888; balance \$1,028,888.

**Cincinnati, Sept. 4.—(Special).—**Clearings \$1,028,888; balance \$1,028,888. New York exchange \$5 discount; 60-day bills \$4.80; 90-day bills \$4.80; 6-month bills \$4.80; 1-year bills \$4.80. Clearings \$1,028,888; balance \$1,028,888.

**Memphis, Sept. 4.—(Special).—**Clearings \$1,028,888; balance \$1,028,888. New York exchange \$5 discount; 60-day bills \$4.80; 90-day bills \$4.80; 6-month bills \$4.80; 1-year bills \$4.80. Clearings \$1,028,888; balance \$1,028,888.

**Treasury Statement.**

Washington, Sept. 4.—The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business today was as follows:

	Amount
Gold	\$1,028,888
Silver	\$1,028,888
Coin	\$1,028,888
Notes	\$1,028,888
Accounts receivable	\$1,028,888
Accounts payable	\$1,028,888
Other assets	\$1,028,888
Other liabilities	\$1,028,888

**Weekly Bank Statement.**

New York, Sept. 4.—The statement of Clearing-house banks for the week shows that the banks had \$1,028,888 in deposits, a decrease of \$1,028,888 from the previous week. The statement also shows that the banks had \$1,028,888 in loans, an increase of \$1,028,888 from the previous week.

**Percentage of actual reserve of the Clearing-house banks to-day was 25.78.**

The statement of banks and trust companies of Greater New York for the week ending September 4 shows that the banks had \$1,028,888 in deposits, a decrease of \$1,028,888 from the previous week. The statement also shows that the banks had \$1,028,888 in loans, an increase of \$1,028,888 from the previous week.

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208; do preferred 10 1/2; United States Steel 8 1/2; do preferred 10 1/2; Wabash 2 1/2; do preferred 10 1/2; St. Paul 10 1/2; Bar silver 50 1/2; per ounce, 10 1/2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1 1/2 per cent; do three months' bills 1 1/2 per cent.

**Trading on the Stock Exchange during the past week maintained fairly the cheerfulness of the week before. Fair business was transacted at generally improving prices until the week ended when Paris selling caused an easier tendency. The American was the active element. The recovery started Monday on more positive assurance regarding the health of E. W. Harrison, which caused heavy bear covering. Trade reports helped the general market. Later dividend estimates and probable increased earnings helped United States Steel, and although business slackened at the end of the week, the market was recovered. In the United States, the final rates were from 1 to 6 points dearer than last Saturday. There is quite a good business going on in investment securities owing to the cheap money, colonial loans, American bonds and Argentine rails all benefiting, while consols progressed on purchases by Government brokers, believed to be in preparation for the new Irish loan. Other loans are being discussed on the market, and the Cuban issue of \$5,000,000 is expected the end of the week. Copper shares declined in the middle of the week on unfavorable statistics, but recovered later on renewed American and Paris support. Mexican rails proved attractive on dividend news, but later closed weak under Paris selling and rumors of trouble in that quarter.**

**Berlin, Sept. 4.—**Prices on the Bourse were steady. American rails were recovered, but closed weak under Paris selling and rumors of trouble in that quarter.

**Paris, Sept. 4.—**Prices on the Bourse were steady. Three per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 4 1/2 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 5 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 6 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 7 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 8 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 9 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 10 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 11 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 12 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 13 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 14 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 15 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 16 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 17 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 18 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 19 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 20 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 21 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 22 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 23 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 24 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 25 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 26 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 27 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 28 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 29 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 30 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 31 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 32 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 33 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 34 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 35 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 36 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 37 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 38 per cent. rentes 87 1/2; 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